

FRENCH ACT TO HALT 'PLOT' IN BIG STRIKE

Labor Defies Government and
Says Leaders' Arrest Will
Not End Walkout.

COURTS READY FOR CASES

Public Said to Be Opposed to
Move by Radicals Who
Hoodwinked Followers.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 11.—Confident that a majority of the French people are opposed to the General Federation of Labor policy of nationalization, on which the nation-wide strike calls have been based, the Cabinet this morning took the first step toward overcoming obstructionists who have interfered with the restoration of this country economically.

It was a great surprise both to the public and to labor leaders when Premier Millerand announced at the close of the Cabinet session, called to consider measures insuring a continuance of the public services, that the Cabinet had decided to institute proceedings against the General Federation of Labor with a view to complete dissolution of the central labor body because it has departed from its prescribed role of the economic study of labor conditions and interfered with national life and production by poorly defined demands for radical and even revolutionary changes.

What the immediate effect of this new Government policy will be it is too early to prophesy, but labor extremists already are suggesting the calling of a general strike by all French labor as a protest against the Government's plan to wreck the central labor organization.

Warrants for Labor Leaders.

The Government contemplates using warrants for members of the administrative council of the General Federation, directing them to appear before the Court of Correction for alleged violation of five articles of the law of 1884. If found guilty the labor leaders will be subject to a fine. Among those against whom proceedings will be instituted are MM. Jouhaux, Demoulin, Laurent and Laroche.

The Federation of Labor has issued a manifesto declaring that the Government's attempt to dissolve the body amounts to admission of the importance of the movement and that the Government is "at its wits end," because the federation has a legal existence. It insists that the federation will continue to direct the strike until its ends are attained.

The Premier's statement of the Cabinet's intention to newspaper correspondents was a frank outline of the Government's attitude, which is best summarized as a refusal to concede the practicability of maintaining a State within a State, which labor apparently is aiming at.

The Premier showed how the General Federation of Labor is attempting to force the Government into doing its bidding by calling out labor from corporations whose activity and production are at this time particularly necessary to the economic progress of the country.

"And they have done this at a moment when there is vital necessity for work and production," he said.

Motives Are Attacked.

The motives underlying the General Federation of Labor strikes, the Premier contends, is not to safeguard professional interests but to oppose the will of the Government, which the Labor charter does not provide for. Instead, a law which dates back thirty-six years confines the activity of labor syndicates to the study and defense of economic interests with no mention of political authority.

Agents of the Government throughout the country have questioned hundreds of workers who did not strike. The men did not hesitate to denounce the efforts of the central labor body to involve them in a purely political wrangle without the assurance or expressed intention to obtain for them higher wages or shorter hours.

The correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD was informed that the Government had ample evidence that labor's present policy is a climax of an extremist plot against the security of the State. This plot had its inception in the latter days of the war, and was greatly strengthened as demobilized

soldiers returned to their labor and found conditions unsatisfactory. Men of all political creeds accepted in good faith the promise by the General Federation of Labor to reduce the high cost of living and enrolled as members of that organization, with the result that syndicated labor at the beginning of this year represented almost 75 per cent. of the total amount of labor in this country.

But while members of the unions were forced to listen to extremist harangues, a large majority of French labor remained unimpressed politically, with the result that when the General Federation of Labor deemed that the time had arrived to strike out for control of the national life by labor only a minority responded.

Many Desert the Strikers.

The boldness of the Socialist journals in pointing out the political nature of the struggle caused many strikers to return to their posts, especially the railroad workers and the Paris street car employees. Indeed, the tramway's service here has been able to maintain fairly normal schedules.

The electrical workers were called out, but they have not heeded the order thus far, although it is estimated that 50 per cent. of the Paris building trades are affected.

The Government is confident that it will be able to defeat any movement to cut off the gas, electricity and water supplies, which, if it were done, would not only paralyze all industry here but would interfere seriously with the home life of every labor element that the General Federation of Labor appeals to for help.

Special judges who have been sitting since May 1 believe that they may be able to examine evidence before them at once, with the result that it is regarded as probable that a dissolution order affecting the central labor body may be issued before the end of this week.

Jules Steeg, Minister of the Interior, does not expect any violence. Nevertheless the gas and electric stations are being guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets and police formations are ready at a moment's notice to apply again the barrier system, which effectively checked the May Day demonstrations.

France's prospects of recovering rapidly from the sudden strike shock was likened by M. Steeg this morning to a person who had just been vaccinated and whose arm was sore for a few days, but whose general physical condition improved afterward.

Searching for Extremists.

Meanwhile the Government continues to carry on a hunt for extremists, a majority of whom arrested admit membership in the Communist party, thus unwittingly strengthening the Government's charge concerning the revolutionary nature of the actions by the General Federation of Labor.

Among those arrested, seventeen in number, including several labor leaders, was Louis Gavrot, a railway man of Paris, near Paris, who attempted to stop a train bound from St. Germain to Paris on May 4, it is charged.

Marius Hanot, thirty-five years old, director of the publication called *Soyez* and a member of the Communist party, was arrested charged with disseminating Bolshevism and Anarchist propaganda.

FRENCH FEDERATION TO CONTINUE WORK

Labor's Chief Says Dissolution Is Illegal.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 11.—Leon Jouhaux, president of the General Federation of Labor, declared today that the action of the Government looking to the dissolution of the federation would cause no change in the purposes of that body.

"We shall continue to act along the lines we have laid out in our programme and toward the aims we have set for ourselves," he said.

"The General Federation of Labor of France does not understand the decision of this Government to dissolve our organization," continued M. Jouhaux. "The

decision cannot be sustained either legally or politically. Many times in the past the existing governments have examined the possibility of dissolving the federation, but they have always recognized that it was legally impossible.

"The decision of the Government will cause a painful impression in labor circles in France and in labor circles in other countries, where the French Federation has for years been held in high esteem, and the efforts which we have made throughout the world to obtain the sympathy and support of the workers of other nations will suffer greatly from this arbitrary decision.

"What would the labor world in America feel should the American Government decree the dissolution of the American Federation of Labor and President Coolidge be threatened with possible arrest?"

"The Federation will continue to hold meetings as usual, which cannot be interfered with by the Government, as they are quite legal. Government intervention will take place in the event orders to other organizations should be sent out by the Federation's headquarters, and the signers of such orders will be liable to arrest. We shall not be deterred from keeping up our work, and if orders are necessary they shall be sent."

CASENAVE DENIES FRANCE IS SHIRKING

Eager to and Will Pay Her Debts, He Says.

Emphasizing his declaration with a blow on the table, Maurice Casenave, French High Commissioner, exclaimed last night at a dinner of the Council of Foreign Relations in the Hotel Astor that he objected to reports that France is not stimulating production to pay off her debts. He said taxes in France, which were 4,904,000,000 francs in 1914, became 10,700,000,000 in 1919, and that the finance bill recently passed has raised the tax limit to 20,000,000,000 francs. In the first three months of 1920 735,570,000 francs was raised and paid in excess of the budget, he added.

"France is restoring herself successfully," said the Commissioner. "Of 5,501 industrial plants registered as destroyed, 2,247 have resumed work on full or part time, which has meant about 70 per cent. of pre-war production. This percentage is now 74 per cent. in the textile industry and 88 per cent. in the iron and steel industry.

"We intend to pay our debts," he concluded.

Sir H. Perry Robinson of the London Times said the unpopularity of Americans in continental Europe is past all precedents for the reason that Europe regards the United States as "the great war profiteer." In England the Irish agitation has done a good deal to cost Americans from favor, and with this sentiment is combined disapproval of America's "shameful wealth."

Other speakers were Dr. T. Iyenaga of the East and West News Bureau; Robert Wilberforce of the British Foreign Office, and John V. Noel.

NEW YORK BANKERS IN GERMAN ELECTRIC

Big Block of Stock to Pay for Raw Materials Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 11.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Guggenheim interests of New York are the purchasers of the 25,000,000 mark block of stock of the German General Electric Company. Announcement of this stock was made here today.

It was authoritatively reported that the German General Electric Company will purchase a large quantity of raw products in the United States and will pay for them with these shares and possibly others that will be sold from time to time.

TURKS GET TREATY; AMERICAN AID ASKED

Continued from First Page.

have committed, says the *Quere*, nobody has any right to execute them or any other people without permitting them to read freely their cases.

"And it is a gagged and bound Turkey," the newspaper continues, "who is submitting herself to a capital sentence pronounced by three judges, of which two, the Italian and the French, are inclined toward equitable indulgence, but the third, an English judge, is animated by commercial imperialism which is but poorly concealed under the pretext of historic morality, and thus dominates his timid assistants."

The *Quere* asserts that the Wilson principle for allowing the Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire complete sovereignty was violated in the giving of Smyrna to the Greeks, although it does not mention the fact, which was well known in peace conference circles last spring, that it was President Wilson who suggested that the Greeks occupy Smyrna.

The article contains a bitter attack on British conduct in Constantinople, declaring that the British General there humiliated the French and is now dictator of that city, appointing all officials.

"Under these conditions to-day's ceremony in the Clock Room of the Quai d'Orsay means nothing," it says, "for in depriving the Turks of the right to plead their cause the British have taken away from the Entente all opportunity to condemn them."

The *Quere* not only criticizes the treaty but asks further if France must make military sacrifices for it, adding: "Nobody in France wants new sacrifices of men and money to insure the execution of a treaty which Great Britain and Greece are the principal beneficiaries to the detriment of France."

The *Action Francaise* questions whether the treaty will do any good for England and Greece with Asia now plainly in revolt against Europe and fast going over to the Bolsheviks, thus indicating a vast insurrection of races and religions against Western civilization.

CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE HELD BY ALLIES

Sultan Will Be Sovereign and Greece Gets Thrace.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Permanent occupation of Constantinople, which is left under the sovereignty of the Sultan by a small international force of allied troops is provided for in the treaty, which was handed today to the Turkish representatives at Paris, according to an official summary of the treaty received in Washington. A similar guard is provided to garrison the Straits.

An international commission of control at Constantinople, consisting of the representatives of the principal allied Powers, will exercise supervision over the execution of the clauses of the treaty and with the aid of the interallied troops enforce its terms.

Although President Wilson suggested that part of northeastern Thrace be given to Bulgaria Thrace in its entirety is awarded to Greece.

Smyrna and its hinterland, extending approximately to a depth of 100 kilometers and a breadth of 200 kilometers, is given to Greece under limited sovereignty. Greece must formulate in consultation with the League of Nations a plan for control of the territory, and at the end of two years the population will decide by vote whether this arrangement shall be continued or whether the territory shall be annexed by Greece.

Both France and Italy relinquish claim to mandatory powers over Sicily

and Adalia, reserving only special economic privileges. Boundaries of Mesopotamia and Palestine, the mandates over which are awarded to Great Britain, and Syria, ceded similarly to France, are left to be determined by special commissions. No mention is made of Russia in the summary received here, nor is the precise status of the Interallied Commission of Control in its relation to the League of Nations clearly defined.

PRESIDENT TO URGE ARMENIA MANDATE

Expected Soon to Recommend Acceptance by U. S.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Wilson is expected to send a special message to Congress within a short time recommending that the United States accept a mandate over Armenia.

The President called a meeting of the Cabinet on short notice this afternoon and the Armenian question is understood to have been discussed along with Mexico and other phases of the nation's foreign relations.

The Foreign Relations Committee today reported a resolution declaring that investigation has established the truth of the worst stories of Armenian atrocities, expressing American sympathy with the Armenians, congratulating the new Armenian republic on its independence and authorizing the President to send a warship and marines to protect American interests at Batoum and along the railroad thence to Baku.

The resolution represents a very carefully formulated exposition of the Foreign Relations Committee's present attitude and is looked on by those who favor taking the mandate as by no means inhospitable to such an idea. It represents a real advance toward meeting the President's well known view that America's humanitarian duty is to take the mandate.

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That's why it is significant that the Childs Company uses Knickerbocker Ice in their 44 New York restaurants. Knickerbocker is made from four-times filtered water, frozen in sanitary containers and delivered in clean wagons.

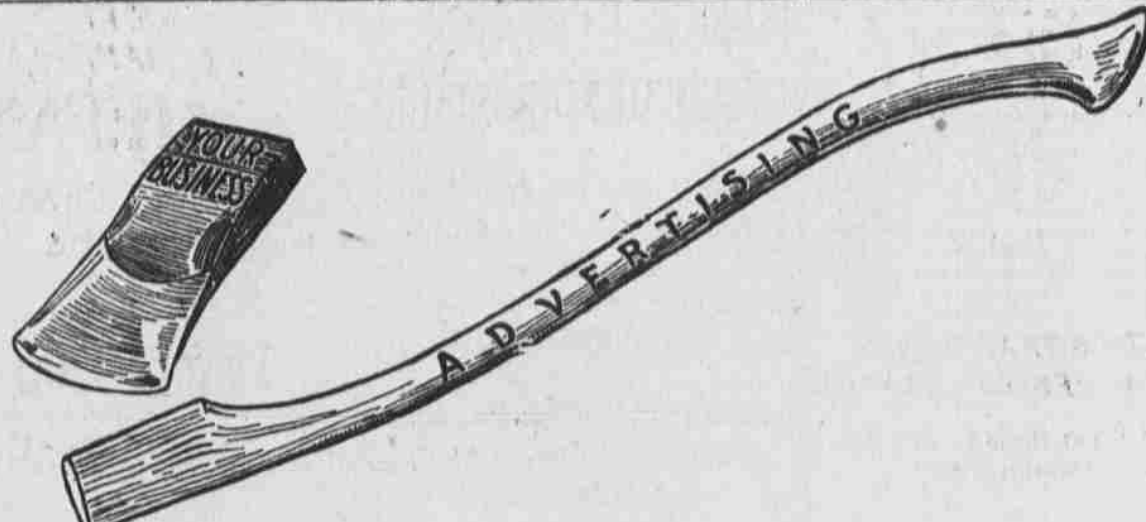
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PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer of Men.

476 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.



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Not because "advertising can't do it"—you might have said so ten years ago, but not any more. You've seen the axe and the handle together in some one else's hands doing in two years what once would have taken two lifetimes.

You've seen advertising influence your own friends in half the decisions and actions of their daily lives.

Advertising can make people eat more corn or drink more milk; own their own homes or look for the name on a padlock; save more or spend more; travel to Europe or wash with one kind of soap; see more motion pictures or enlist in the navy and see life; paint the barn or swing a Presidential election (as Hanff-Metzger have peculiarly good reason to know).

Somewhere between those extremes is the opportunity your own business is ready for. See what your competitor is doing this very day with a product not so good as yours—because somebody stuck the handle in the axe!

Who is it in your organization that hides the handle every time you try to make a modern tool out of that fine steel head with a ready hole in it? Somebody ought to pry him out of his tertiary limestone matrix and show him what's going on in the world.

(There's a knack in axe-work. Blisters and futile chips are the principal results of unskilled hewing. Will you listen to a man with calluses on his hands?)

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THOMAS A. EDISON, INC. (The Edison)
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PRATT FOOD CO. (Pratt's Poultry and Stock Preparations)
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S. W. FAEBER (The Adhesive-Lite, Farbarware)
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LOW SHOE DAYS ARE HERE

MAXIMUM IN STURDINESS,
MINIMUM IN PRICE

MADE on lasts for active little feet, in models for the activities of Summer.

WHITE OXFORDS of superior quality canvas.
Sizes 8 to 10½ 3.75
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Sizes 8 to 10½ 6.00
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